

IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

REFERENCE SERIES

SITE REPORT - PEND D'OREILLE-CLARK'S FORK

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Historic-site reports contain information designed to assist in two preservation functions. One is preservation planning at the local level. The other is the work of federal agencies in carrying out their responsibilities to comply with historic-preservation requirements prescribed by federal statutes and regulations. These reports summarize local archaeological, historical, and geographical contexts; existing surveys of historic sites; architectural, engineering, industrial; and other cultural resources; and available maps and literature concerning each area. Natural geographical, rather than governmental, boundaries have been used to identify seventy-two areas that vary greatly in size. Site reports reflect a broad cultural and geographical disparity characteristic of diverse regional components found in Idaho, but the areas are designed to incorporate cultural elements of immediate local significance that need to be taken into account for preservation planning.

1. Geographical context: With two large glacial lakes (Pend d'Oreille and Priest), this area contains Idaho's major water reserve. A north-south valley and an east-west lake and river system provide nationally important transportation routes through this forested terrain. Elevations range from 2,080 feet at Priest River to 7,572 feet at Snowy Top. Some farm land has been cleared in this timbered region, and a number of significant lead-silver mines have been productive. Recreation services are particularly important, both in summer and winter.

2. Prehistory and significant archaeological sites:

3. Cultural resource surveys and archaeological literature:

4. Historical summary: Major historical episodes include

1. Exploration and fur trade, 1809-1863

2. Wild Horse Trail, 1864-1880

3. Northern Pacific Railway, mining and logging, 1881-1906

4. Forest Service administration, 1906-1919
5. Transportation improvement and farm depression, 1920-1932
6. New Deal era, 1933-1941
7. Farragut Naval Training Station, 1942-1945
8. Power dams and tourism, 1946-
5. Historical documentation and literature:
6. Historic sites inventory:
7. Industrial archaeological and engineering sites summary:
 Surface evidence of placer mining in this area offers opportunities for study of industrial procedures utilized in historic production. Hydraulic pits, patterns of dredging operations, or tailings that distinguish hill claims from stream claims--or that identify Chinese services--provide information of historic importance. Prospector's pits disclose gravels that were searched unsuccessfully for gold. Ditches, flumes, stream diversions, and similar evidence of water sources also are important.
- Lode mining operations left a variety of indications, many of them relatively permanent in nature. Disturbance of surface outcrops includes trenches and exploratory shafts. In other places, tunnels and raises or stopes that reached surface outlets reveal important aspects of mining activity. If accessible, underground workings have still greater importance for industrial archaeology and engineering analysis. Abandoned tools and equipment, along with items like timbering in tunnels and stopes, add to this record.
8. Architectural resources: The Pend d'Oreille-Clark Fork study area had a period of major development from 1880 through 1910 during which the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads came through the area, lumber milling developed into the major industry, and farmers took up homesteads along the area's rivers and lakes. Buildings dating from this period include frame houses, often in the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, frame or brick and terra cotta commercial buildings with Romanesque Revival and Renaissance Revival features, frame or brick churches in the Gothic Revival style, and frame or brick institutional buildings. Many frame buildings have been resided with aluminum, composition shingles, or stucco; many brick buildings have been stuccoed. In the rural areas of Jewel Lake, Hoodoo, Clark Fork, and Edgemere, horizontal timber construction is found used for homestead houses and barns.

The sites inventory records 129 sites of architectural interest in the Pend d'Oreille-Clark Fork study area. Half of these are in the area's largest town, Sandpoint. The remainder are evenly divided among eleven smaller towns and rural centers.

Commercial, residential, and institutional buildings are well represented. More information is needed about many of the sites already recorded, especially construction dates and architectural styles. In addition, the communities listed below need to be inspected for architectural sites or remains:

Algoma	Coolin	Midas	Sunnyside
Bayview	Culver	Morton	Talache
Belmont	Dover	Nordman	Thama
Blanchard	Granite	Oldtown	Trestle Creek
Cabinet	Harlem	Sagle	Vay
Careywood	Kootenai	Samuels	Westmond
Cocolalla	Lakeview	Sawyer	Wrencoe
Colburn	McArthur	Selle	

Three architectural sites are listed in the National Register of Historic Places--the Sandpoint Northern Pacific Railway Station, Sandpoint; the Dan Tanner House, Sandpoint; and the Vinther and Nelson Cabin, vicinity of Coolin.

9. United States Geological Survey Maps:

Athol 1961	Galena Point 1968
Bayview 1967	Gleason Mtn. 1967
Bead Lake 1968	Grass Mtn. 1969
Blanchard 1968	Happy Fork Gap 1968
Careywood 1968	Helmer Mtn. 1967
Caribou Creek 1969	Jordan Creek 1966
Clark Fork 1951	Laclede 1968
Clifty Mtn. 1965	Lakeview 1961
Cocolalla 1968	Morton 1968
Colburn 1968	Mount Casey 1968
Coolin 1967	Mt. Pend Oreille (15') 1951
Continental Mtn. 1968	Mt. Roothaan 1967
Dodge Peak 1967	Mt. Spokane (15') 1950
Edgemere 1968	Naples 1965
Elmira (15') 1951	Newport 1968
Orwig Hump 1967	Quartz Mtn. 1967
Outlet Bay 1967	Sagle 1968
Packsaddle Mtn. (15') 1949	Salmo Mtn. 1967
Packsaddle Mtn. (15') 1949	Sandpoint 1968
Prater Mtn. 1967	Smith Peak 1969
Priest Lake NE 1967	Spirit Lake East 1961
Priest Lake NW 1967	Spirit Lake West 1961
Priest Lake SE 1967	The Wigwams 1967
Priest Lake SE 1967	Tweedie 1968
Priest Lake SW 1967	Twentymile Creek 1965
Priest River 1968	Upper Priest Lake 1969

10. Cultural resource management recommendations:

Publications--450 N. 4th Street, Boise, ID 83702--208-334-3428